THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH THE ADMINISTRAL PROPERTY AUGUST 28, 180

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

GREAT REFORM MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Platform of Manhood Suffrage Adopted.

JOHN ERIGHT SUPPORTS THE PLATFORM.

Austria Called Upon by Italy to Restore the National Relics Carried off from Venice.

The "Iron Crown" of Lombardy Among the Relics.

More Popular Demonstrations in Honor of United States Embassy to Russia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

Austria Required by the Italian Govern-ment to Restore the National Relics. FLORENCE, August 26. - General Menabrea has ealled on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venice, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

The Liberal Party Declares in Favor of National Incorporation with Prussia. LEIPSIC, August 26. — The meeting of the National Liberal party has resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia.

Leiffsic, August 27.—A large and influential meeting has been held in this city, which de clared in favor of a union of the kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

RUSSIA.

Demonstration at Moscow and Novgorod in Honor of the United States Embassy. ST. PETERSBURG, August 26 .- The United States Embassy met with a hearty reception on the route to Moscow, where they were received with hstinguished honors, and entertained at a grand banquet.
At Novgorod the Embassy also were the re-

cipient, of similar attentions, and honored with a grand dinner.

Moscow, August 25.—There was a great popular demonstration here to-day in honor of the American guests. Among the features was a dinner to the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant Secretary Fox said that the title of the Club must be emblematical of the relations which existed between Russia and America.

The Insurgents in Siberia Organizing a Military Force. St. Petersburg, August 26.-News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons, part of them with the usual arms,

Martial Law Abolished in the Southwest, St. Peterseurg, August 25,-Martial law has been abolished in all the Governments in the Southwest except Kiew.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Reform Meeting in Birmingham-The Platform of Manhood Suffrage Adopted-John Bright Supports

the Platform. BIRMINGHAM, England, August 27.—The Reform display in this city to-day was grand, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some extent apprehended. Many thousands of people were pre-sent. The platform adopted by the immense assemblage is in tayor of residential mauhood suffrage. John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

PRUSSIA.

The Treaty of Peace Almost Identical with the Original ePreliminaries-Details Not to be Published till After Ratification by All the Parties to the

BERLIN, August 27.-Information has been received here which induces the general belie that the articles of the treaty of at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nikols burg on the 26th of July. The details of the treary will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, August 27.—The cotton market closes steady. The sales to day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 134d.

The breadstuffs market is flat, and prices quite nominal, with a downward tendency The provisions market is quiet and generally unchanged.

There is no change of note to report in the produce market, except for tallow, which is firmer, holders asking an advance.

London Money Market.—London, Monday Evening, August 27.—The London money market is easier, and an advance of 4 per cent in Consols. The closing quotation for money

The market for American securities continufirm, and Erie and Illinois shares have advanced The closing quotations are: -U. S, Five-twenties, 72; Erie Raliway shares, 454; Illinois Central shares, 78 !.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, August 27 .- The steamship Tarifa, from New York August 15, arrived at this port this afternoon, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, August 27.-The steamship Moravian, from Quebec August 10, arrived here this afternoon, and sailed again for Liverpool. Liverroot. August 27.—Ship Universe, Captain Hutton, from New York, July 31, arrived at this port to-day. Ship M. Post has also arrived.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy.

The iron crown recently carried off by Venice with other valuables, by the Austrians, and which has just been claimed by the Italian Gov-ernment, is one of the most interesting national relies in Europe. History informs us that during the middle ages the Emperors of Germany claimed three crowns-that of Germany, which was of silver, and was assumed at Aix-la-Chapelle; the crown of iron, which had formerly been peculiar to the Lombard kings, and was assumed at Pavia; and the Imperial crown. which was received at Rome, and was surmounted by a mitre similar to that of bishops,

out somewhat smaller. The crown of iron, though chiefly of gold, derived its name from an iron band which encir cled it in the interior, and which was said to have been made from one of the nails which served in the crucitizion of Christ. This crown was worn by Charlemagne, the first Emperor of Germany, over one thousand years ago. Preserved in Italy after the devastation of the Empire of the West, founded by that illustrious dred more emigrants. Most of them wer monarch, it was won by Napoleon the Pirst | Norway, and were bound for Minnesota,

when that mighty conqueror was crowned King of Italy at Milan; and it subsequently became one of the crowns of the Emperors of Austria as masters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom Venetia being now restor d to Italy, this relicing the rightfully belongs to the King of Italy; and hence the claim which has been made for its

OBITUARY.

Rev. John Pierpont. A very brief telegram announces the sudden demise of the venerable poet and pastor. John Pierpont. He was born at Litchfield, Connec-ticut, April 6, 1785, and was therefore at the time of his death in the eighty-second year of his age. He graduated at Yale Coilege in 1804, and in the year following went to South Carolina, as private tutor in the family of William Aliston. He returned to his native Connecticut in 1809, applied himself diligently to the study of the law, and was admitted as a member of the bar of Essex county, Mass., in 1812. In consequence of the last war with Great Britain, he relinquished the practice of law soon after his admission to the Bar, and became a merchant, first in Boston, and then in Baltimore. His mercantile career was unsuccessful. While a business man he published his "Airs of Palestine," at Baltimore, in 1816, and three years afterwards he was ordained pastor of a Congregational Church in Boston. In 1838 there sprang up between himself and nis parish a controversy, which lasted for seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Pierpont resigned, having achieved a complete victory over his adversaries. In 1845 he was called to officiate in a Unitarian church at Troy, New York, where he remained four years, and from thence he went to the First Congregational Church at Medicari he place of his death. Chorch, at Medford, the place of his death. In 1840 he published a complete edition of his poetical works written up to that time. Mr. Pierport was an active laborer in the cause of temperance and the abolition of slavery. Both in and out of the pulpit he fearlessly advocated the principles of total abstinence and liberty. The freedom with which he expressed his opinions on these topics gave rise to the misunderstanding with his first congregation. Mr Pierpont was a fluent and pleasing speaker, and a poet of more than average merit. Many of his poems were suggested by circumstances con-nected with the moral and religious movements

General A. P. Granger.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) papers announce the death of General Amos P. Granger, who represented the Onondaga district in Congress from 1855 till 1860. He was an early settler of Syracuse, and for many years a prominent merchant. He served in the war of 1812, and delivered the address of welcome to General Latayette on the occasion of his visit to Syracuse in 1825. He was the chairman of the Whig delegation from New York to the Baltimore Convention, and very earnest in securing the nomination of General Scott. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he took decided grounds against the iniquity; and when in attendance at the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Auburn, just before the adjournment, he offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, the follow-ing being the most significant:-

Resolved, 1 hat the Baltimore platforms, adopted by the Democratic and Whig National Conventions without authority, and in direct violation of the sentiments of a vast majority of this State, we. Whigs and Democrats, hereby repudiate for the past, the present, and the future.

That fall he became a candidate for Congressand was elected over Thomas G. Alvord and Be D. Nixon. He obtained notice for his nomination of his centenarian triend, Rev. Daniel Waldo, for Chaplain of the House of Representatives; for being actacked in a public conveyance by Fayette McMullin; and for his speech declaring that slavery was without warrant in the Federal Constitution. He was reelected in 1856. This was his last appearance in public lite. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a devoted Unionist. He was an earnest layman of the Episcopai Church, often lecturing and debating upon theological questions with great zeal and vigor. In 1856 he was attacked by paralysis, from which he never recovered. His death took place on Friday, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Colored Len in the Regular Army-Order from Lieutenant-General Sherman.

Lieutenant-General Sherman has issued the tollowing order relative to the enlistment of colored men in the regular army:-

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE Mississippi, et. Louis, August 9, 1866.-I. Commanders of military departments within this division in which colored troops are serving, will proceed at once to enlist men for two regiments of colored regulars, under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, entitled 'An act to increase and fix the military peace estabhehment of the United States,' one of cavalry, to be entitled the 10th Regiment United State Cavalry, and one of injuntry, to be entitled the 38th Regiment United States Infantry.

"II. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby named as the headquarters and rendezvous of the 10th Cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the headquarters and rendezvous of the

38th Infantry.
"III The commanding Generals of the Departments of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Platte will detail one or more officers of the regular army, who will proceed to canvass the regiments of colored troops now serving in their respective departments, and enlist men for the new regiments above named-the cavalry for five years, and the infantry for three years. The men so enlisted will be discharged from their present obligations, and grouped into companies under officers to be selected by the colonels or regi-mental commanders hereafter to be appointed but will be retained for the present at their present station. The number of privates allowed to a company is sixty-four. The men of existing colored regiments not willing to enlist n the new organizations, will for the present be consolidated into companies under the direction of their immediate commanders, and held to ervice until the new army is sufficiently or-

ganized to replace them.
"IV. The field officers of these regiments will, on arrival at these headquarters, proceed to the posts herein named and organize their reginents according to law and regulation, and will not withdraw the new companies from their present stations without the consent of the department commanders, or orders from these

"Blanks will at once be sent from these headuarters, to which all reports will be made until the regular field officers are announced and re-cruitment organized under them. By order of 'Lieutenant-General W. T. SHERMAN."

Droll Letter to Secretary McCulloch.-The folowing is from a communication received by Secretary McCulloch recently, enclosing some

dilapidated currency:—
"Avgust 23, 1866.—Dear Sir:—I enclose here with a few specimens of United States currency. In common with many of my fellow-citizens. leplore the need of a Bureau to which 'vets' tike the within might be a tacked. Having been shern of their fine proportions by the storms of this eventful age, they are now in a condition to be retired. I would respectfully suggest, should circumstances render ary to again send them into the world, that the face of Pater Patria be washed. A close observer cannot fail to remark the change in colo of features, caused, no doubt, by a wanton and indiscriminate use of charcoal in the manufacture of the balm,"

Emigrants Westward Bound.-The Milwaukce (Wis.) News reports the arrival there of six bundred more emigrants. Most of them were frem

THIRD EDITION FREEDMEN'S

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE LAKES.

Official Roster of the Distinguished Voyageurs.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival and Reception in Baltimore.

OVATIONS TO GRANT AND FARRAGUT.

'ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Departure of the President from Wash-Washington, August 28 .- The Presidential excursion party lett here at 7.30 A. M., under the superintendence of Major-General McCallum, and Major G. S. Koontz as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go with the train all the way through. Secretary McCulloch and the

Hon, O. H. Browning were at the stadon to

take leave of the party, but were prevented from accompanying them by public business. The following is a list of the excursionists:-President Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, wife and son; A. H. Randall, Postmaster-General; General U. S. Grant, General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant; Admiral Farragut, Lieutenant Ginley, Secretary to Admiral Farragut; Rear-Admiral Radford, Surgeon-General Barnes, Minister Remero, Senator Patterson and wife, Surgeon Norris, U. S. A.; Colonel W. G. Moore, and Colonel R. Morrow, of the President's house-

hold; Marshal Gooding and his Deputy, Colonel

O'Beirne, Major Seward, Lewis A. Gobright, of

the Associated Press; W. W. Warden, J. R.

Doolittle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, James Donaldson, R. S. Spoiford, Edward Potts, Coionel Floud, Colonel H. A. Chadwick, the last named acting as purveyor of the party. ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, August 28 .- The Goverpor of Maryland and his staff met the Presidential party at this place, and welcomed them to the State of Maryland. The Governor

accompanied by Colonel Webster, Collector

of the Port of Baltimore. Arrival at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 28 .- The President and his party have arrived here, and the procession has passed through our streets towards the Philadelphia depot. The streets were thronged with spectators. The President and the excursionists rode in open carriages, escorted by a detachment of United States troops, from Fort McHenry. Considerable enthusiasm was manitested at various points as the President passed. General Grant and Admiral Farragut were

particularly the objects of observation, and received enthusiastic applause along the line of procession. Flags were generally displayed, The excursionists were met by the Committee of forty citizens, with the Mayor as their chair man. Large crowds were congregated at the railroad depot, and the excursionists were greeted by the waving of hats, and occasional cheers.

The Douglas Monument Celebration. To the Editor of the New York Times:-Thu the greatest interest is everywhere manifested in relation to the coming ceremonies to be attendant on the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—the more especially as the President of the United States, a Master Mason, has signified his intention to do all nonor to the occasion-car

as those of other papers.

The programme to be followed on the occasion has been carefully prepared by the gias Monument Association," a part of which was, that the laying of the stone should be performed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, or which the lamented dead was an honored mem-In accordance with such arrangement the following circular was issued by delegated anthority to the leading Masons of the country, inviting their presence:-

be seen from a perusal of your columns, as well

Douglas Monument

Association.

Chicago, August 18, 1866.—The undersigned, a
Committee appointed by the Grand Committee of
Arrangements of the Douglas Monument Associanon, to invite the Masonic Fraternity to assist in the approaching ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument over the remains of our distinguished brother, the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. have the honor to request your presence in the city of Chicago on the 6th day of September next. The corner-stone will be laid under the direction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Hunois, at high meridian on the day above-mentioned A response solicited, directed to the Chairman of

the Committee, Chicago, Ili.
CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER, Chairman,
18AAC R. DILLER,
B F. PATRICK, HARMON G. REYNOLDS, LEONARD W. VOLE, JAMES H. BOWEN, N. W. HUNTLEY,

It will be seen that the above, dated August 13, and duly mailed, make no mention of say hing having a political reference, or that other than the parties named were to perform the services, and of which management the Presi dent of the United States was fully informed Nevertheless, for what purpose is best known to its author or authors, the following fling at the President evidently for political purposes, and the falsity of which is easily determined by a comparison of dates, appeared in the *Tribune* of Saturday last. I have only to say the Masons of Illinois, of all shades of politics, will honor heir Chief Magistrate and Brother Mason while

sojourning there:sojourning there:—

Unicaco, August 24—It is quite doubtful as to whether President Johnson will lay the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. The Masonic fraternity to-day applied to the General Committee of Arrangements for the privilege of having it done by J. R. Gorn, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Illinois. They waste that as the exempnica are to be nois. They insist that as the ceremonies are to be conducted by Masons, the Grand Master is the proper person to lay the corner-stone, and that unless this request is granted the Masons will not participate in the ceremonies. the ceremonies. The Committee of Arrangements will propably change the programme in this par-

LETTERS FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Stoppage of Rations Next

BUBEAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABAN-DONED LANDS .- WASHINGTON, August 27 .- To the Editor of the National Intelligencer .- Dear Sir:-Sundry comments upon the late order from this Bureau, reducing the issue of rations, having appeared in various journals, some of which reflect upon the President, I would be glad to have you publish the enclosed letter. Having recommended the course announced in the order above alluded to, whether wisely or unwisely, I am willing to assume the responsibility attaching to it.

Respectfully, O. O. Howard, Major-General and Commissioner.

The tollowing is the letter referred to in Gene

ral Howard's letter:-WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.—WASHING-TON, August 27, 1866.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—In view of the fact that charges are constantly made by a large number of prominent citizens in the South and elsewhere, that persons are fed by the Bureau in idleness, and in consideration of the statements made by the inspectors, Generals Steedman and Fullerton, implying that the people who labor for support are rendered idle by the promise or hope of rations from the Government, and further considering that the crops are sufficiently matured already to prevent actual starvation, I recommend that on and after the 1st day of September next, the issue of rations be stopped, except to the sick in regu-larly organized hospitals and to the orphan asyiums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the poor be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as may not

be embraced in the above exceptions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General and Commissioner.
Approved August 23, 1866. To take effect October 1, 1866. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
Official—James Eldredge, A. A. A. General.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 28.

General Sickles' Position. There is authority for stating that Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Cleveland Convention, and declines while on duty in his present command to take part in any political

Superintendent of Public Printing. Cornelius Wendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, vice Defrees, removed. The position was offered to General Steedman some time ago, but not accepted. To Applicants for Pensions.

Claimants for an increase of pension under the law granting to widows \$2 per month additional for each child under sixteen years of age, will be required to prove the dates of birth of such children, in the manner required in the case of an application on behalf of minor children, as prescribed in previous forms and instructions. This explanation is now published by authority of the Commissioner of Pensions, lest the instructions under the act of July 25, 1866, should be misconstrued, on account of the omission of this requirement from said instruc-

Public Land Operations.

Complete returns of cash sales, locations with bounty land warrants, agricultural scrip, etc., from all the different land offices in the United States up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, have been received at the General Land Office. Eighty-three patents issued on old donation settlement claims, under the act of Congress approved September 25, 1850, have been transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, for delivery to the parties entitled to them. The area embraced by the claims comprises 23,781 acres. Freedmen's Schools of the United States.

J. W. Alvord, Esq., Inspector of Schools and Finances of the Freedmen's Bureau, has submitted to the Commissioner his semi-annual report of the condition of the Freedmen's Schools in the United States. It represents that the total number of schools, exclusive of night schools, Sabbath and private schools, in all the districts of the Bureau, is 975. The total number of teachers employed is 1405; and the total number of pupils receiving taition is 90,778. The State of Virginia is in advance of all the others in Freedmen's Schools, the number reported being 123 schools, 200 teachers, and 11,784 scholars. The Inspector says, in reference to the subject:- "Amid all the embarrussment of these past months, the schools have steadily gained in numbers, attainments, and general influence. This is true, with a good degree of sameness, over all the States except Louisiana, where special causes have temporarily paralyzed our efforts. Teachers generally are becoming more apt and skilful in their instructions, and the rapid progress of pupils hitherto noticed, continues. The Associations of the North are increasing their patrouage and funds, and concentrating their means in Central Agencies, which promise greater economy and emciency, and all are now ready, with fresh hope, to co-operate heartily with the Bureau.'

From Pittsburg.

Pritsburg, August 28. - The adherents of President Johnson held a mass meeting last night, for the purpose of ratifying the platform of the Philadelphia Convention. Addresses. were delivered by Senator Cowan, ex-Governor Cox, Johnson, the newly appointed Collector of Philadelphia, General Sweitzer, and others. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Cholera in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 28 .- There were twentyfive deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

The European Mails Boston, August 28.—The steamship Ouba leaves at 11 A. M. to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails will close at 8 A. M.

THE INDIANS.

A Hostile Body of Indians at the Forks of Solomon-The Settlers Driven Back, and Some of Them Scalped.

Leavenworth, Kansas, August 27.—The fol-lowing despatch has just been received from Governor Crawford:—
Captain Reese, from the Forks of the Solomon,
has just arrived. Four hundred Omahas, four hundred Pawnees, and numerous other Indians are there, having driven the settlers back. Seven men were killed and scalped. The United States troops were stopped at Fort Solomon, and their assistance was requested to protect

The Indians between Forts Laramie and Reno-A Fierce War being Waged by

Chicago, August 27 .- Advices from Leavenworth, dated August 27.—Advices from Leavenworth, dated August 25, say that the Indians are wild with rage between Forts Laramie and Reno. The whole country is intested with the hostile tribes. They say they will be exterminated sooner than give up the Powder River District. Mrs. Carrington, the wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among the killed and captured. French Pete, an old Indian raider, and four other men, were killed offy miles above here. Smith & Lughten's were stampeded and run off. Seventy-five belonging to another train were also driven off. Emigrants have suffered from the Indians. The most experienced and best mountaineers predict a fear-ful and bloody war. Colonel Bridges reports that, by means of the Indian Commissioners and the peace treaties, the Indians were never so well prepared for war as at present.

From the Upper Missouri reports are repeated that the Blackiest and Crows have commenced hostilities. The Crows tore their treaty to pieces, and have murdered ten men.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Dirt Train Thrown Off the Track on the New Jersey Transportation Company's Road-Two Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured, Etc. Etc. New Brunswick, N. J., August 27.—An accident occurred near this place, on the New Jersey Transportation Road, about 9 o'clock this mornng, entailing the death of two persons and the wounding of fourteen others.

A dirt train was being switched off the railroad track to allow the passenger train from New York to pass, and, while backing up, the rear car came in collision with a cow, throwing the dirt train off the tract, killing the conducter, Nicholas De Hart, and the brakesman, and wounding fourteen laborers on the rear car, some of them mortally. De Hart was well known, being a resident of Elizabeth, and a conductor on the read for twenty years past. The killed and wounded presented a learful sight. The wounded were taken to New Brunswick to receive sur

A serious accident occurred on the road of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, just beyond New Brunswick, about eight o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, by which the conductor was killed, and five or six laborers were seriously injured. The freight train was backing down for the purpose of loading on some timber, when a cow, unobserved, ran out of some bushes upon the track, and was struck by the rear car, throwing the train off the track. The conductor, Mr. De Hart, was almost instantly killed, and five or six laborers are reported seriously injured. Mr. De Hart, has been in the employ of the Company for the past twenty years, and leaves a wife and three chiloren, residing timely end .- N. Y. World.

TRAGEDY NEAR ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

An Oysterman Killed by a Deputy Sheriff-Alleged Extenuating Circumstances-Great Excitement Among the People.

ELIZABETHFORT, N. J., August 27.—An unfor-unate tragedy occurred about two miles from Elizabethport yesterday morning, in the waters of Newark Bay, at a place known as Long Point, resulting in the death, accidental or otherwise of a well-known ovsterman named Asa Dixon, who was dragging for oysters, contrary to the laws of the State of New Jersey, in Newark bay. Deputy Sheriff John W. Simonson, of Bergen, in company with three other officers paid a visit to the fishing grounds, and made several arrests, He then went in a skiff in the direction of Dixon's boat, and a rencoutre ensued, which re-sulted in the death of Dixon.

Simonson declares that the shooting of Dixon was an accident, as he fell out of the boat, and the revolver which he carried to defend himelf from violence exploded accidentally, killing Dixon instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner Brunn, of Elizabeth, on the body of Dixon, the evidence tending to show that the shots had been fired by Simonson. The inquest was adjourned until to-day, at two o'clock, for the purpose of giving Simonson time to procure witnesses for the defense. The occeased was a native of the town of Elizabett. and leaves a wife and six children. Simonson has a wife and two children. The arrest was made by Assistant Chief of Police McGuire, near Saltersville .- N. Y. World.

Major-General Thomas' Staff. - Major-General George H. Thomas has announced his staff to be composed as follows:—Brevet Brigadier-General William D. Whipple, Major and A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain George W. Howard, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major J. P. Willard, U. S. V., First Lieutenant 18th Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Major J. C. Kellogg, First Lieutenant 18th In-tantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Colonel A. Von Schrader, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. T. Donaldson, Colonel and Q. M., J. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Major J. E. Sum mers, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, Major 4th Cavairy, Acting Judge Advocate; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Captain 19th In-

fantry, Chief Commissary of Musters. Major-General Hooker's Staff.-Major-General leseph Hooker, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has issued a general order an-nouncing that he has taken command, and that his staif will be composed of the followingnamed officers:-Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain J. M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant W. W. Tompkins, 3d Artillery, A. D. C.; Colonel C. H. Hoyt, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. B. Atchison, additional A. D. C., Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Major and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Medical Director; Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Captain C. F. Robe, Army, Chief Commissary; Capus V. R. C., Acting Judge Advocate.

The Lake Superior Iron Mines - Last year up wards of 200,000 tons of fron ore, and 15,000 tons of pig fron, were shipped from Marquette, Wisconsin, the headquarters of the fron mining region of Lake Superior. There were seven mines and seven blast furnaces in that region. The ore on the wharves at Marquette is worth forty-five dollars per ton, and at Milwaukee its forty-five dollars per ton, and at Milwaukee its average value is fifty dollars per ton. No ore is sent from there that does not yield as much as sixty per cent. of iron.

Iron-Cased Horsemen.-The Prussian correspondent of the London Times writes that many officers and men in the Prussian cavalry were still be to terrible sword cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder, cut clean through the shoulder-blade, and often deep down into the body—awful memorials of the strength of arm of the iron-cased Austrian Agrsemen.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.)

As the nurse attended to the children's room, and her own, which entered into it, the work besides of two occupied rooms—our own and keziah's—and two spare rooms, was soon got over; by eleven o'clock we were both in the kitchen to prepare the dinner. What remained of the cold beef was too indigestible to be eaten; but I had a pint of stock made from the bones of a roast strioin, and with this it could, at a convenient moment, be converted into excellent potted beet. The bill of tare for the day, which potted beef. The bill of fare for the day, which I had written out in the morning and placed on a nail solely appointed to these bills of fare, was boiled neck of mutton, veal cutlet, and bacon, potatoes, and the remainder of the bunch of carrots left uncooked from the day before, also a whole rice pudding. The water for the mutton was boiling in a saucepan of the shape of a moderate-sized fish-kettle, with a drainer. Five pounds of the lean end of the mutton were cut off and placed, with the bones upwards, in the boiling placed, with the bones upwards, in the boiling water; then, when it boiled, it was sufficiently water; then, when it boiled, it was sufficiently drawn back from the fire to admit of its simmering slowly. It would then stew till ten minutes to 2 o'clock, thus allowing twenty-five minutes for each pound of meat. This I was careful to explain to the girl, and why the bones were put upwards, as, if they were placed otherwise, the joint would curl up, and look unsightly. Keziah told me she had a rule given to her that a quarter of an hour to each pound her that a quarter of an hour to each pound was sufficient for boiling mutton. I replied that she was right as to a leg of mutton, but not as to a neck or a loin, for a loin boiled tender is excellent eating. The neck, especially, is extremely sinewy, and is positively indigestible if not sufficiently stewed. Twenty-five minutes must be allowed for each pound of meat, both of a lom and neck of mutten.

The carrots were pared thinly, not scraped nor cut, put whole into a saucepan of boiling water, with a lump of salt and a small lump of dripping, and they were to be boiled two hours. The girl quickly asked why the dripping was put in, and why the carrots could not be boiled with soda

or with the mutton. I replied, "In the first place, carrots have no oil in them, as greens have, hence soda would be useless; but they require very soft water, or they will not boil tender; the dripping renders the water soft and makes them retain their color and flavor; the latter they would not do if they were cut; and in taking them up, if grease appears at all on them, you have only to pour boiling water from a kettle upon them; but the salt makes them eat crisp. If they had been boiled with the mutton, they would have dis-

colored it."

As soon as the carrots were put in, it was time to prepare the pound of cutlet which had been cut thick. The meat or enopping-board was got for this, and upon it the cutlets were cut into thin pieces of the size of the bottom of a tumbler, and as round as they could be formed without waste. Then a thick, very thick batter was made in a basin of flour, a little nutmeg and salt, and mixed with cold water till it was nearly a paste. The cutlets were spread over the board, and, with the carving-knife, rapidly chopped all over and on both sides, and then instantly stirred into the batter, so that the juices of the meat should not exude. About a quarter after one o'clock, the frying-pan was washed out with soda and water, and well dried: then dripping was put in, suffi-cient to cover the cutlets, and made boiling, the cutlets were put in separately, and in a few minutes fried sufficiently brown to turn on the other side; when this was browned, the cutiets were laid on a piece of paper on a dish before the fire, and covered with another piece, to dry them but not harden; lastly, the gravy was mixed by putting in a basin a piled teaspoonful of flour, a little nutmeg and salt, and mixing with a little cold water and milk, pour-ing in sufficient boiling water to set it; then pouring away all the fat from the pan, putting in the mixture and letting it boil a sufficient time to thicken. It was then brown, and was strained on to the dish in which the cutlets were to be served. The cutlets were put in the gravy the instant before it was to be served, and rashers of toasted bacon, rolled while cooking, were placed round the cutlets. By this process, an egg or more was saved; the veal was very tender; there was no grease, and a very appetizing dish was presented at small expense I should have said that, at one o'clock, the potatoes previously peeled, with the eyes and specks well picked out, and washed in two waters, were put in a steamer, then sprinkled with salt, and put on over the carrot; and that, at eleven o'clock, two ounces of rice were washed three times in boiling water, then two ounces of sugar added, a little nutmeg, and a quart of milk was poured on, and the whole baked three hours, and thus a rich mass of gelatinous pudding was produced, that the most delicate stomach could

artake of without apprehension. And so ended our second day's dinner. I had then to superintend the washing the silver, the dishes, and all the other thousand and one things that go to make up the comforts and cleanliness of a home.

The beef, from Keziah's first unfortunate essay In cooking, had to be made useful; we could not afford to throw it away. I cut all of it into the thinnest possible slices, almost like shavings. The previous day the bones of a sirloin of beef, with a mutton bone, and a blade of mace, were boiled down in water for eight or ten hours; this had been strained through a colander, and now presented a thick mass of jelly stock, covered with a cake of cold fat, which was removed. I took a table-spoonful of flour, and mixed it with a little cold water, added a little pepper, with a little cold water, added a little pepper, and set it with a small quantity of boiling water, burned some sugar in a spoon, then poured boiling water over it into the basin. I nearly filled a pie-dish with the meat, had an onion peeled, and, stuck with four cloves, put it at the bottom of the dish, the meat over it, then the flour mixture, and then added several spoonsful of stock. The pie-dish was covered closely with a flat one, then put in the oven for three hours. When it was taken up, it was a rich gelatinous mass, digestible and nutritions.

I paid half-a-crown to learn the secret of this recipe for converting hard and dry meat into a

recipe for converting hard and dry meat into a rich compound without the aid of costly materials. Dining one day at a friend's table off a delictous dish of beef-stew, I asked how it was made. I was told that the cook was clever at made dishes; and was permitted to ausstion has made. I was told that the code was diver at made dishes; and was permitted to question her, but could elicit nothing more than that the meat was put in to stew for a long time. I held the coin between my fingers, and said:—
"It is yours, if you will tell me how the meat is rendered so rich."

"Only by using stock jelly made from bones instead of water, thickening it with flour, and stewing cooked meat two hours and uncooked meat three hours. If the goodness of meat be first taken out in the cooking, it stands to reason that something must be put into it to make it eatable when it is hashed.?

After this I never failed in a made dish. The

richness and pourishing qualities were always